Is told of a poor sick follow who was directed by Die physician to drink a quart of herb ten if he would get well "A quart," exclaimed the patient. "then I must die, for I held only a pint Cobsepty Constitution-Judge Strong has gauged . It, and finds that it holds only five gallons, and that . Logislative prescription of fifteen gallons is

Upon such partile reasoning has the Judiciary fatal to it! set itself spainst arother great department of Government and is stiempting to brand it with a wanted disregard of Constitutional restraints and a wieked exertion of despotic power. We are glad to learn that an appeal will be taken in this case to the Court of Appeals. We may hope that in that Court, whatever conclusions it may finally adopt, the opinions of the Judges may display a scope of learning and a grasp of thought that will not make us blush for our highest seats of justice.

MAINE. The Annual Election in Maine takes place on Monday pext, and extraordinary exertions have been made by the partisans of Slavery and Rum to secure an unwented triumph. To this end a Whig candidate for Governor is supported, without a thought of his success, but in the fond hope that enough Whig votes may be drawn off by this device to beat the Republican ticket and hand over the State to the Nebraska Democracy. We do not believe this game can win, but it is better not to be too sanguine until the votes are polled and counted. Judge Wells, the candidate of the Sham Democracy, was a Federalist of old, then an ardent Whig; but he is wealthy and inveterately hostile to reform, so that he has passed as a very respectable Democrat since 1841. For his election, the Liquor interest of Boston and Portland, which have suffered severely from the operation of the Maine Law, will pour out their money like waier, and every voter whom the abused name of Demecracy or the perverse appetite for Liquor can sway will be drummed up and carried to the polls. Should so many as Ten Thousand votes be thrown away on Isaac Reed, the nominal Whig candidate. we fear a choice of Governor by the People will be defeated; we do not fear that any other than Anson P. Morrill will be elected.

We have already noted the coalition tickettwo Whigs and two Democrats-for Senators in Lincoln County. Similar tickets have since been formed in Kennebec and other Counties. In essence and purpose, what is left of the old Democratic and Whig parties of Maine form but one party; but the two will carry some thousands more of votes against the Republicans than could be obtained for either one of them. The struggle is an arduous one, but we have high hopes of an auspicious result. We cannot reasonably look, however, for so complete a victory as was wen by the Republicans ever the disordered ranks of the adverse host last year. We swait the result with hopeful

CENTRAL PARK .- Rumors have been current for some days that interested parties have given profuse promises of "material aid" to elect members to the next Assembly who will be piedged to vote for the reduction of the dimensions of Central Park. If this object is attained then a bill will be introduced for another Park on the east side of the island. Those who are in faver of continuing Central Park in its magnificent proportions must be on the alert and guard against "man-traps and spring-guns."

The Know-Nothings of Vermont have adopted a policy which we recommend to their brethren of this and other States. Instead of presenting candidates of their own, they adopted those of the Republicans-or at least claim since Election to have done so-and now telegraph all over the country that they have carried all before them. They may carry this and nearly every other Free State by pursuing the same course. Why is not this better than to go in for office and get beaten, as they are sure to do when rouning alone?

The Scientific American devotes another article to the subject of locomotion, without appearing to ex haust it or the resources of science. It is gratifying to see that it now admits the existence of the law that atmospheric resistance, whatever it may be, increases in the duplicate ratio of the velocity of a moving body. That may now be considered settled. The only portion of its remarks which seems to call for any

only portion of its remarks which seems to call for any comments from us is the following:

"THE THENCE esks us some questions respecting Ithial Richardson's method of sending packages through a vacuum tube. It still entertains very wrong theoretical ideas respecting it. It says, 'when you have got rid of atmospheric resistance, it is 'chrisons that suy constant force which is more than able to 'move load, will, on a level, cause it to move with an accelerated velocity tike that of a falling body.' This cannot be a correct comparison, as the accelerated velocity of falling bodies a caused by the attraction of gravitation, the force of which increases according to the square as two bodies approach one another. A railroad train upon a sevel, or a parcel in a tube, with the atmospheric resistance removed could not be moved by a constant force to acquire an accelerated velocity, breuse they would have to overcome constant and variable resistance at very point along their whole course. The expression of The Theory obscure. We presented no arguments against Mr. Richardson's plan of sending messages and packages through a vanim tube; we would really like to see it tried."

Here is perhaps a new law for the attraction of gravitation, but what it is we do not understand, not being

itation, but what it is we do not understand, not being able to get any distinct idea from the statement that the force "increases according to the square as two " bodies approach one another." The law that gave mmortality to the name of Newton teaches, for one thing, that the force of gravitation between two bodies is inversely as the square of the distance between their centers of gravity. But as the distance between the center of gravity of the earth and its surface is so great that a few hundred feet more or less makes n sensible difference in it or its square: hence, according to Newton's statement of the law, bodies falling short distances above the surface are actuated by a constant force, and de in fact, as they ought to on this supposition, move is races with a uniformly ac celerated velocity, which is always as the square the time from the beginning of the fall, or does not diffor sensibly from it. That a body would fall with a more rapidly accelerated velocity if permitted to fall on cacue from the moon to the earth's center of gravity we do not deny. We were talking of a body falling freely in short distances near the surface, and it is we known that at the end of its second second of fall it will be moving four times, at the end of the third nine times, at the end of the fourth sixteen times as fast as at the end of the first second, however last or slow that may be. Now if a body be impelled by very constant ferce, such as gravity according to the Newtonian law may be considered, for very short distances above the surface of the earth, and it be resisted only by a constant force as that of friction, it must be moved by the impelling force, provided it be greater than the resistance. We will suppose the impelling force t equal that of gravity at the surface of the carth, an I the whole resistance to be only three fourths as great, then the body will move during the first second one-Sourth as far as it would fall freely in the same time, but in the pert second its velocity would be quadrapled and so or. If it would not move thus, will The Heica tife American be good enough to tell us how it would move! When we spoke of a total moving "on a level," we meant that it should be in a condition to meet no registance but friction, and perhaps we should have added straight, to avoid all possibility of our care added straight, to aren't all probability of over accepted by Williams &

than afterngallon packages of brandy! A story | ding to The Scientific American's own quoted author

If The Scientific American cannot overtuen New ten's "theoretical ideas" as well as ours, Mr. Richardson has only to make his tube smooth, level and straight enough to avoid concussion and its effe t, oscillation, and having substantially a constant force in the pressure of the air to restore the equilibrium disturbed by a pump, if it is only sufficient to start the load with a velocity of one inch per second at the end of the first second, it will be driving it at the rate of hundreds of miles an hour at the end of the fifth minute. For if the force were absolutely constant and the other conditions completely complied with the uniformly accelerating velocity of one inch per second for the first second would give over 5,000 miles an hour for the velocity at the end of the fifth minute. Experiments in accordance with this theory have demonstrated that there is practically no limit to this velocity, short of the power of the applied pumps to displace the atmospheric contents of a tube when the air is free to enter it, and it is manifest that exhaustive force may be easily applied sufficient to displace the contexts of a tube extending from New-York to Boston, in a very few minutes. We are happy to see that The Scientific American has no arguments whatever to urge against the probable success of Mr. Richardson's plan, and has only aired its science for the purpose of pitching into our assumption that atmospheric resistance is an obstacle to equal success on

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855. In reply to the Norfolk Committee the President, after consultation with his Cabinet, has caused an order to be issued to the Commandant of the Gosport Navy Yard giving him discretion to close the Yard and advance a month's pay to a l the employees who may wish to leave. An order has also been issued to the Commandants of other yards to employ such refusees as may desire it.

The President decided that he could not grant the request to give up Fort Monroe as a refuge for the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth on account of the time required to remove the troops and other residen a from the post, and on account of there being no suitable place for their reception.

The Cabinet by the President paid the Committee \$ 325 as a contribution for the relief of the sufferers. Senor De Yoisarri, minister from Guatemala and Salvador, was officially received by the President yes-

#### PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPUBLICAN CON-VENTION.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855. The Pennsylvania Republican Mass State Convention assembled here this morning. About 3,000 persons were in attendance from different parts of the State. After preliminary organization a Committee was appointed, who reported Judge Jessup of Susquebanna for President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention was addressed by several prominent speakers. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series opposed to the aggressions of Slavery-declaring the Slavery question overshadows all others-that Freedam is national, and Slavery sectional-and condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The resolutions were passed by acclamation. No side issues arose.

During the afternoon the Convention was addressed by Messrs. Bingham and Campbeil, Members of Convess from Ohio, and by other prominent men.

In the evening the Convention nominated Passmore Williamson for Commissioner of Public Works, amid creat enthusiasm.

#### Jeshua R. Giddings is now addressing the Convention, which will probably adjourn to-night.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Workester, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. Between five and six hundred delegates were present. D. Loring, Esq., of Salem, was chosen President. After some preliminary business and considerable confusion, a ballot for a candidate for Governor was taken, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 518, of which E. D. Beach of Springfield, received 318; Whiting Griswold of Springfield, 153; H. H. Childs of Pittsfield, 40; scattering, 7;

Calch Stetson of Braintree was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant-Governor.

mation for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Beach was nominated for Governor by the late Mr. Beach was commanded for Governor by the late Anti-Maine Law or Liberal Convention.

The following were chosen Delegates to the Nationa' Convention at Cincinnati in May next: Charles G. Greene of Boston, Benj. F. Butler of Lowell, Whiting Grawold of Greenfield, and Nathaniel J. Lord of

Stakem. The resolutions adopted fully indorse the National Administration—denounce Know-Nothings with much emphasis—compliment Henry A. Wise for the beld stand he took against the "Secret party" in Virginia—unequivocally condemn the Maine Law in Massachus setts, and eall uon all Democrats and liberal men to yote for the Democratic nominees.

After the adoption of the resolutions the following State ticket was compared by accompanience.

State ticket was nominated by acclamation:
For Secretary of State, Jonathan E. Field of Stock-bridge: Treasurer, Stedman Buttuck of Concord; Auditor, Oliver Stevens of Boston; Attorney-General

Nath'l J. Lord of Salem.

Mr. Lord declined the honor tendered, and in consequence the State Central Committee were empow-

ered to fill all vacancies.

## VERMONT ELECTION.

MONTHELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855. Returns from about 100 towns indicate the reelection if Governor Royce by ten to fifteen thousand majority. The House of Representatives will be Republicans and imericans by ten to one.

In Washington County a strong effort was made by a union of Old-Line Democrate and straight-out Whigs to defeat the Republican ticket, but the latter is successful by at least 500 majority and has carried everything in the county.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT HONESDALE.

Honesdale, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855. The Democracy of Wayne County, at a meeting held in this place last night, passed resolutions declaring that Franklin Pierce had proved false to his pledges, and censuring the Administration in terms of strong disapprobation.

Gov. Reeder was fully indersed, and the Adminisration censured for his removal.

## CONVENTION OF COLORED PERSONS.

CONVENTION OF COLORED PERSONS.

Two, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.

The State Convention of colored men to-day adopted a platform, in which it was resolved to give the ear of our Legislature and of our fellow-citizens generally no peace until they shall wipe from the statute book the anti-republican property qualification. A Suffrage Association for the State was organized. The Convention appears to be decidedly Native in its proclivities.

## PATAL AFFRAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PATAL APPRAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesdey, Sept. 5, 1855.

During the balloting in a Democrate Convention in this city the afternoon, Robert Doman's delegate from the Fourth Ward, was attacked in the neighborhood by a party of men headed by Christian Kauch. Doman was chased by them and pelted with stones, when he turned and gave warming that he would prove thimself, and being still pursued, shot Kauch dead upon the epot. The affair graw out of an old fend between the Feirmount Englise and Moyamening Hote Company. He had armed blimself in consequence of an execution made the day previous upon Mr. McMullen, in whose taxons he Durinan was an ployed as her tender. Dorsan surroudened blimself, and is in sustedly to await as heredgation.

BINK AT HOMESDALE, PA

FIRE AT NEWBURYPORT The ateom sawmill of Joseph Currier, in this place, together with the frame of a new ship, was doubteryed by fire this merning. Loss \$10,000

#### CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD - A call, signed by thirty-three of the leading citizens of this Ward for a Mass Meeting at the Fiftieth st. Tabernacie, for the purpose of perfecting a Republican organization to prepare for the anproaching muticipal and State elections, was answered by the attendance last evening of a very respectable number of people at the place appointed. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. John Crossley, Jr., as Chairman, and W. N. Mitcheil as Secretary. A series of strong Anti-Slavery resolutions was passed, prominent among which was a denunciation of the recent aggressions and outrages in Kansas, and a condemnation of the conduct of Judge Kane in the Passmore Williamson case. The meeting was addressed by Samuel Fleet, Geo. W. Rose and J. Willslager. Lebbens B. Ward and Samuel Fieet were recommer ded to the District Convention as delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATE. - A meeting of the lat Assembly District was held last night at Atlantic Garden. Thos. Coady in the chair, and James Manning Secretary. The Republicans of the First and Second Wards were present to the number of nearly 150; among these were several who were formerly preminent Democrats. The meeting nominated Mr. THOMAS NESERTT of the First Ward as delegate to the State Convention at Syracuse, and Mr. John Comes of the Second Ward alternate.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES-HD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT -A convention of the Republican Electors of the Third and Sixth Wards was held last evening at Patten's Hotel, Third Ward, and the following Delegates

were elected to the different Conventions:

State.—Ex-Alderman Oscar W. Startevant of Third Ward
and Dr. Pierre C. Van Wycke of the Sixth Ward.
County Concention.—Third Ward-Lewis C. Bunker, Rober
M. Parker, John M. Coria; Sixth Ward—Wm. W. Boyle. Chas.
B. Feote and Chas. F. Smith.

Committees were appointed to fill vacancies in th State Convention, and to report the names of Vigilance Committees from the Third and Sixth Wards at a sub sequent meeting of the Convention. Adjourned to meet at the call of the officers.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION XVITH DISTRICT .- The Republican Electors of the XVIth District met last evening at Thompson's Hall, No. 372 Fourth-av., in pursuance of the call published in yesterday's TRIS-UNE. C. C. Savage of the Twenty-first Ward was called to the chair, and Samuel Brown of the Eighteenth Ward was appointed Secretary.

It was then It was then

Resided, That a Committee of Five from each of the Wards
the District be appointed to perfect the Ward organizations
of report at the heat meeting their nominations for delegates
the State Convention at Syracuse.

The following gentlemen were chosen to that Committee: Eighteenth Ward-John H. Burleson, Wm. Beics, Richard Wynkoep, Samuel Brown, Henry C. Banks. Twenty-first Ward-Isaac H. Bailey, John C. Hines, George Conchman, James Van Beuren, John

Power was given the Committee to fill vacancies; the Chairman was added to the Committee, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the

NISTH WARD WHIG CHARTER CONVENTION,-The Whig Convention for Charter and School Officers of the Ninth Ward met last evening at the Adriatic, corner of Hudson and Barrow-sts. Mr. James Wenn was called to the Chair. On motion the names of Delegates were called over and the vacancies filled. Messrs. Greman and Sniffen were appointed Tellers. Mr. R. Peterson was elected Delegate at Large, and Messrs. Butman and Rabineau were appointed a Committee to wait upon him and inform him of his election.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Assessor. Upon taking the vote the following was the result: Wm. H. Gedney, 11; Nelson D. Thayer, 9. Mr. Gedney was then unanimously nominsted. The following persons were unanimously nominated for Constables: Sidney Parker, Wm. Kuger.

Upon motion, James H. Farr was nominated for School Commissioner by acclamation. For School Trustees, Richard P. Berrien, Jr., Stephen Bell, also unanimously nominated. For School Inspector, Mr. Chas. C. Buxton received 12 votes; Jeremiah Terbell, s. On motion Mr. Buxton was unanimously nominated.

The following persons were selected as Inspectors of

Election:
Int District—W. W. Whiting, A. H. Ferquson.
Ild District—J. Lawrence, A. Hemphili.
Illd District—H. Burdett, Wm. Wilde.
Illd District—Las Burdett, Wm. Wilde.
IVth District—John Hutton, David Hennion.
VIth Dustrict—J. S. Anderson, D. H. Dick.
VIII District—J. S. Anderson, D. H. Dick.
VIIII District—George B. Deane, M. Kane.
IAM District—George Young, George W. Kenn.

A recess of half an hour then took place for the purpose of allowing the delegates from the different ouncil Districts an opportunity to select their candidates for Councilmen. Upon the Convention reassem-

bling, they reported as follows: For Councilmon XX ist District—William A. Wood.
For Councilmon XX ist District—Alexander Hemphill.
For Councilmon XXIII District—Alexander Hemphill.
For Councilmon XXIII District—Richard P. Clark.
The XXIVth District not being ready to report

Mr. Farr moved that that District be allowed to make their nomination at such time as they pleased, and hand in their report to the Secretary, which was

TWENTY SECOND WARD WHIG CHARTER CONVEN-TION,-The delegates elected to the Charter Convention assembled on Tuesday evening at the Union Cottage, corner Forty-ninth-st. and Broadway. Mr. Jas. Bowly was called to the chair, and P. Van Riper appointed Secretary, when upen motion, Mr. Wm. B. Drake was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Alderman of the Ward. He is the present Alderman. The Convention then adjourned for two weeks to meet again at the same place to complete

their nominations.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AP-POINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION. -This meeting was to have been held at the Rooms of the Temperance Alliance, corner of Grandet, and Broadway, last evening, but owing to some misunderstanding the room was not to be had, and accordingly the Committee adjourned to the Mercer House. Edgar Ketchum of the Xth Assembly District took the chair, and Robert H. Lamont of the 1st District was appointed Secretary. The roll being called, ten persons

answered to their names.

Edgar McMullen of the 2d District offered a resolution that a committee of three should be selected who were, as far as practicable and proper, to select delegates for the purpose of representing the City and

County in the Republican State Convention. A resolution was also offered appointing a committee on finances; also a committee to procure a room, and another committee on correspondence, which were reverally adopted.

Mr. H. H. Lamont objected to the selection of dele-gates by any Committee, and strongly urged the propricty of allowing each Assembly District to choose its own delegate.

He further stated that many of the Assembly Dis tricts had already chosen their delegates, and these at least should be recognized as regular delegates. The Chair decided the debate out of order, as the

resolutions had already passed. Mr. Wm. Part of the Vith Platrict, delegate to the Mais Convention, moved that the whole of the regulations provingely passed be reconcidered.

On taking the motion it was declared lost Mr Inseph Blant then brought both a list of their guice, which was referred to the Committee of Three,

his Bleat then stated that he wished some terminates at authoropy badolitates for spatiality this folly in the State Convention. He said by the Wash ajolem that men of questionable reputation totall managers would weren the most son this the tree exulting and interspression thats assessing and

to was organized that may brating nice gracust which

ing to place upon the list of Delegates any name should submit it to the meeting.

Mr. Lemont tendered his resignation as a Delegate from his district, and suggested the name of J. Philips Phoenix or P. Closey-many others were a so named

by some of the other Delegates. After further discussion the meeting adjourced to

Monday week. The Delegates who are in favor of sending Dele getes elected by the People from each District intinated that they were about to issue an Address recan mending the people in each Assembly District to elect their own Delegates to represent them in the State Convention.

EIGHTH WARD .- A few of the friends of Horatio N. Wild, candidate for Senstor in the Vth District; and Augustine J. H. Duganne, candidate for Assembly in the VIth Assembly District, (Eighth Ward). met at the Mercer House last evening, where a cold colletion had been prepared for them by the above

Quite a lively time ensued. Speeches were made by many persons. Among them were H. N. Wild, A J. H. Dugance, A. Bleakly, Jas. B. Murray, A. H. Stoutenburgh, Capt. Landers, M. T. Brockeibank, Geo. M. Covert, J. J. Couch, and others.

Teasts were drunk, and the "Old Guard" appeared to be as full of political fire and enthusiasm as ever. The company separated at a late hour, well pleased with the fest vities of the occasion, and determined to do their best to elect their nominees.

Pelegates to the Whig State Convention— Greene.—1 Jo-hua Feiro. 2. Georga L. France. Delegates to the Republicas State Conven-tion—Greene—Abraham P. Mott, Alfred Peck. 2. Jose Lamphere, Simpson S. Bell.

#### RACHEL AS ADRIENNE.

Md'Be Rachel, having afforded us a great classic enjoyment in picturing the two greatest characters of the masters of French tragedy, invites us te-night to an intellectual feast of another character, but not less attractive, by assuming perhaps the most interesting character of the modern French stage.

SCRIBE AS A DRAMATIST.

Eugene Scribe, one of the authors of Adrienne is still alive, and we trust may still linger in this vale many years to add many more plays to his already affluent repertory. It is difficult and may be esteemed almost indelicate to enter upon the delineation of the character of a cetemporary, especially as Scribs has been evidently marked by Providence to become himself the Providence of composers in want of text, of managers in want of plays, and of actors in want of cortain special parts. We honor Scribe for his industry, and the industry of the many amanuer ses he employs. Lopez de Vega, the abundant Spanish dramatist, wrote, it is confidently asserted five hundred dramas. Alexander Hardy, who was the founder of the first regular Paris theater, wrote a play in the space of twenty-four hours. He touched something about two hundred, but they have passed into oblivion. They fretted, however, their little hour, and fretted it well, The probability is that Alexander Dumas, as well as Scribe, will exceed both Lopez and Hardy, if not in quantity, at least in quality. But yet their fate will be the same. They, too, will fret their hour and pass away. Few dramatists ever live long except those who set out with the fixed purpose to elevate their audiences, mingling mirth as far as possible with no ble admonition. But where the object with Scribe and his colleagues is simply, without reference to higher purpose to amuse, their lease of favor with the public will expire the moment a higher class of dramatists and vaudevillists appeal to a higher taste and a chaster code of dramatic othics. For this reason such healthy dramas as those of "Time Works Wonders" and "Old Heads and Young Hearts" of Douglas Jerrold and Bourcicault are likely to live longer than the forced conceptions of Dumas and of Scribe. As far as the American and English stage is concerned, it has been already too poliuted by sickly translations, adaptations and imitations of a school which, being slien to the character and habits of the people, can only live on sufferance, until such as America produces men to write for the American stage, and England for the English stage. Scribe, bowever, is a genius in his own way. He sets thoughts to vandevilles, just as Julien sets notes to symphonics. Both men give passing pleasure to the hour, and are to be thought of accordingly. A good number of Scribe's plays-as those of Adrienne-are partly got up by friends. An admirable plan. In literature, as in business, great results car only be realized quickly by the modern idea of association. We see almost, we might almost say, all the eminent mercantile and financial houses carried on by an association of partners. It is an arrangement in harmony with the arrangement of nature, which gives to one qualities the other has not, and by blending them together for one great purpose, great results may be achieved. The same holds good in literature. One has imagination and poetic power, the other experience and practical aptitude; the one erudition and scholarship, the other fluency of diction and fertility of fancy. By thus uniting, great good is done. And most certainly in France the idea is practically carried out to the satisfaction of all engaged.

## SYNOPSIS.

Adrienne is in love with a young man who intro-duces himself to her as a soldier serving under the banner of Maurice of Saxony, but who turns not to be the gallant Maurice himself. Gallant as Maurice was the gallant Maurice himself. Gallant as Maurice was in the service of Mars, he was still more gallant in the service of Venus, and on his return to Paris he found not only Adrienne, the actress, receiving him with transports of joy, but also ladies of rank, and foremost among them the Princegs of Bouillon, whose passion in him was so intense that she at once panted for a title-in-title conversation. The husband of the Princess, who strove so intimidate the Regent of France as well was the princes of the princes of the princes of the princes. who strove so intiminate the Research of the same as he could, in pretending love for Alchemy as well as for women had for mistress at that time, Md lie Duches, Acrienne's rival on the stage. Of late he had given her many tokens of his love and presented her also with a sauglittle house. The Princess winked at her hustille house. The Princess winked at her hustille house. little house. The Princess winked at her hus-band's infidelity, for obvious reasons, but as she was wont to remark to her pet Abbe and to other intimate friends, she facilitated her husband's liaison, as Milefrier ds, she facilitated her husband's liaison, as Mile. Ducles was completely under her influence, and through her she made her husband do anything she chose, while she would with great difficulty find another mistress for her husband who would show so much do tity to the wishes of his wife. It is necessary to understand to the wishes of his wise. It is necessary this happy harmony between wife and concubine in order to conceive how it came to pass, that in Md'lle. Duelos's house the meeting with her lover took place. By a singular coincidence the Prince had invited Adrienne to the same house, as his connection with her rival made him take special as his connection with her rival made him take special. as his connection with her rival made him take special interest in her reasings of poetry. Happily the Princess slipped into a little room, but Maurice was occurre cotected. The Prince introduced him to Adricute. Her as onishment on finding her lover to be the gallant son of the King of Poland, the renowned Maurice. rice of Saxiny, can be better funcied than described.

Mark this secure; it is one of great excitement, as Maurice actually coefficies to Adrenne the task of helping
the Princess out of her scrape. This task Adrienne the Princess out of her terape. This task Adreanae performs with great magnanimity, but not without the little Abbe, who recomparted the Prince, endeavoing to find out who the woman is. Here it must be told that the Abbe has been troubled for the last couple oring to find out who the woman is. Here it must be told that the Abbe has been troubled for the last couple of hours with an intense anxiety about this very women, at least about any woman to whom Maurice makes love, and the spirit of the plot is, that the Princess was the very person who gave him this command, as shreespected Maurice of firthing with another belie. The Abbe was a great admirer of the Princess, and shall actually promised him that by his faithfully watching Maurice she may be induced to receive with laver his addresser. This tempted the reverend beau. But all his flucts to get a cus to the name of the woman, who escaped through the help of Adrigane, were in vain. How the little rous monk would have singgered if he head known that this woman was no other but the Princess of his own cleak heart Adrience on hearing of Maurice being threatened with imprisonment for debt, at once sells the lower with another methyled her act who, although him self in here with her reach a ten in interest in his lap lines with another and made up the re-pulsite amount had after having set time to a try also then select the least here. The mobbs give generous and magnant. these with another and made up the copulation amount and after barring set time for it was also then sade from the form of the barring set in a generous and magnant means the made to the partial to the first set in the Bushellow the countries to could be in Bushellow to the this countries the countries of the barring to the countries of the barring the barring the partial and bushellow the countries that the countries the countries that the countries t

Maurice, while the Princess recognizes in Adrienne the friend who had saved her, and that friend her rival. intend who has saved her, and that friend, her rival and that rival a common actress! Hewever, the Princess maintain a her self-post easion, and with greaters from a serie from the post post and happened she inwise Adrenne to go on with her reading. Adrenne, to punish the Princess, reads a passage of Paugira, point and the Princess.

But on her result from who shading show no trace;

But on her result home. A risone feets most kreally the snantes of her position, when her lover appears and offers his hand to reward her for her generals over The poor actress the wife of Marrier of Saxony!

This is more than Advance can bear, and the sudden This is more than Adrianne can bear, and the sudden ration from humiliation and disappointment to such rease of clevation and joy produced such a terrible shock upon her nervous system that she begins to wander, and dies.

SECTOR OF CHARACTERS. There are two characters in this play worth pencil-

days in Europe those of the nobility who treat actresses or a footing of equality are generous exceptions. The rule that results from mediaval prejudice time only can thoroughly medify and mellow. Of the many of the dull nobles who invite Grisi and Mario to sing, how few are there, as Grisi once burningly expressed, who place them on a footing with their other guests. Such freaks of arrogance are ever perpetrated by those dullards who can indulge with immunity the power of station and of money and possess no other power. It is the revenge which titled, or still worse, moneyed ignerance and mediocrity wreaks upon genius. How many refined ladies are often heard exclaiming -their slily tips carring with contempt and their glazed eyes laden with a stupid leer-"She is an actress! Happily in this land such absurdities are gone, and our wemen of straw and fashion are out a hundred times by our actresses where once an actress is cut by them. Surely the highly intellectual cast of mind which actresses generally possess can only benefit those with whom they come in contact, and to the prejudice which exists in Europe and here in many noble hearts about the morality of the stage, it has only to be answered that the stage is only a reflection of the general code of morality wich pervades other branches of life, and is sometimes above rather than below it. Far from being a temptation, the knowledge of its being one, ceases to make it so, and produces in ladies on the stage more caution and reserve than th se off the stage. But however this may be, we look with delight upon a beautiful development of character, such as that of Adrienne. If prejudices against actresses still exist, the nobinity of her life is calculated to strike them down. With unbounded enthusiasm of soul Addenne combines irresistible impulsiveness of heart. When the one inspires her with feeling, the other urges her to carry it out. She loves her art with a true poet's love. Phiedra and Bajazet combined she studies not only with her brain but also with her heart. Enraptured as the poetic ever are by incense, admira tion, applause and homage, still more enraptured she by the thoughts, long, graceful and beautiful, which the tregedy unfolds; and while her senses voluptuously inhale the fragrence of approbation, as it bursts hot from the heart of thouands, her genius looks ever upward to the spirit of the poet, whose words she clothes so well with life and glory. She so enthusiastic and impulsive, how could she have leved beauty in poetry and not worshiped it in real life? When such a hero whose master soul was the object of her girl's dream came across her path, how could she be true to herself and not love him ! Adrienne was true to herself, and when Maurice of Saxony, a noble piece of heroic manhood, came before her, how could she help to love ? But beautiful as is her enthusiasm and impulsiveness, what words can do homage to the magnanimity of her disposition and humility of The one makes her sacrifice everything to a lover who was faithless to her. The other makes ber full of self-disparagement and lowliness of mind. But when her hour of reward comes and Maurice offers her his hand, her delicate frame gives way under the triumph of feeling that she, the poor actress, should become a great In her wildest dreams of romantic girlhood, had such glory even glimmered in the distance? Joy kills her. She dies. But in the hours which precede death she is busy with her art, and points with sadness to the brief term of histrionic glory. "Nething survives us but the recollection." But is this nothing? Do Kean, Garrick, Talma, Siddons live ! Will Rachel ever die! Does not their glory survive and burn in the thousands of artists it inspires ! Let us remember too the good managers touching self abo negation and anxiety to see her he loved happy even at the expense of his own happiness. In such charm ing delineations lies the only redemption for the dissting throng of silly women and sheepish men, and reverend rome's with which Scribe's play so plentifully abounds. THE YELLOW FEVER.

RELIEF FOR THE NORFOLK AND PORTSHOUTH SUFFERERS.

At a meeting of the General Committee held yester-

day at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, the following proeedings were had: On Motion of Joseph B. Collins. Esq., it was resolved that the sum of two thousand dollars (in addition to six thousand already sent) be remitted to Norfolk and Portsmouth in such sums and at such times as the Chairman and Tressurer may deem best. The amount thus far subscribed reaches The Chairman, in the absence of the Treasurer, pre-

The Chairman, in the absence of the Pressurer, presented the following letter:

W. H. Macv, Exa.—Pear No.—My son, (six years of are,) on
reading an account of the substring poor by yellow fever, requested me to take from his few dollars, which have been given
but from time to time as presents, one dellar, (which you will
please find inclosed,) to be forwarded with your other collections for the purpose.

Yours very truly

MARK BANKS.

A letter was received of which the following is a

Py: "Appust, 1855.

W. H. Macy, P. Ferry, Esqs. - Size | I have not seen any
Microline of the particulars of the first money, received by publication of the particulars of the first moneys received by your Committee, but only an announcement of its being two we hundred and seventy two dollars.

Ordered, that a full schedule of the donations and the names of the donars be published in chronological

On motion of Geo. Douglass, Esq., it was resolved that the Committee adjourn to Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 1 P. M.

#### ACCOUNTS BY TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1833.

At Norfolk during the 24 hours ending at noon on Tuesday there were sixty deaths, and more new cases than on any previous lay. Deaths were occurring in such rapid succession that collins could not be procured in many instances. A private letter safe that there is much suffering for want of food-provisions were not to be had even by those having the means to purchase. Bread and crackers were more partlenlarly wanted.

At Portsmouth during the 21 hours ending at noen yesterday the number of deaths was nine, and or new New-Orders, Monday, Sept. 3, 183

The deaths in this city last week were 400, including them yellow fever. PRIORD DISPATER.

Barrisons, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1833. Intelligence from Norfolk via Richmond is as usual more highly colored than the accounts received direct by boot. Mayor Fish of Portsmouth is reported dead. The

Hev. P. Willis, Mothodist Minister, of Norfelk, is also reported dead Commodore Page has the ferm. The examily of coffins was so great that bodies were

mied without them. Bickerd trainment, correspondent of the Associated Picco, and Kumerly editor of The Source, is hope-

A large supply of previous and other necessaries nas cont down by the Daltimore Spiles Committee this

It. Daltimere Relief Fund is nen searly \$15,000.

THE NEW JERSEY KNOW-NOTHINGS

MEETING OF THE STATE COUNCIL. REPUBLATION OF THE PHILADELAHIA PLATFORM Sanan Our Class Boscoters. As adjourned meeting of the State Council of the

Know-Nothings of New-Jersey was held at Trooben yesterday. Ald. John H. Lyon of Jersey City, Prosident of the Council, presided. At the last meeting of this Council, in August last, the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention rendered their Report, and action was had thereon. The Council then took the position that the Slavery question was foreign to the objects of the Order. It also deprecated the violation of the Missouri Compremise, but did not insist that it should be restored. Opportunity has since been had to ing. Maurice of Saxony appears in a favorable light, learn the sentiments of the Order of Americanthroughout the State, and a good deal of dissatisfacand his proposal of matriage to Adrienne shows greatness of soul and sincerity of heart. At the time he tion was found to exist because the Council had not lived it was no small social sacrifice for a Prince taken decided ground for the restoration of the Misor man of rank to marry an actress. Even now-asouri Compromise. There were about sixty delogates present. There are two hundred and thirty-three Councils in the State. Some of the delegates represented, under instructions, other than the Councils to which they belong. For instance, three delegates in this manner represented the eighteen Councils in Sussex County, and one delegate represented all of the Councils in Budson. Thus, although the number of delegates was less than the Councils, the Councils were searly all in fact represented.

The morning session was occupied mostly in considering questions pertaining to the Constitution of the State Council. Amendments to the Constitution were adopted in conformity with the Constitution adopted by the National Council.

In each County in the State there is a Deputy President. The State Council authorized the formation of County organizations, to consist of the President, Secretary and two delegrates from each subordinate Council. These organizations are designed to act in an ad visory capacity. The Deputy State President of each County is to be the Prerident of the County organization. These County Presidents were instructed to issue calls for the Senatorial and Assembly Corventions in districts where elections for those officers are to be held this Fall. The time for holding such Conventions is left to each County.

The afternoon session was chiefly devoted to the discussion of the Philadelphia Platform, which was brought before the Council in its reconsideration of its action on this subject at its last meeting. There was an earnest debate upon the subject, and at 5 o'clock it closed with the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

and resolution:

Whereas, One of the resolutions adopted by the State Council
at its last meeting has been misunderstood by its friends, and
misconstrued by the enemies of the american Order in the
State, we deem it proper to submit to the public the definite
and precise meaning which we attach to the same; therefore, hit Received. That in common with the great mass of the honor-ice and particular citizens of the country we strongly condemn to Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and are in favor of the

The Council then adjourned to meet in Newark ou Wednesday, the 7th day of November next.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ONE MAN KILLED.

From Our Own Reporter.

CAMBEN, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855. The emigrant train that left New-York at 1 o'clock this morning, ran over a team of two mules and wagen, instantly killing both the mules and the man.

It appears that the driver was crossing the road in the dark, and the cross-road being at an obtuse angle with the Railroad, the mules, instead of keeping on the cross-road, took the railroad track and met the train near to Cooper's Creek, 31 miles from Camden. It is supposed that the man was intoxicated.

Killing an Elephant.—On Saturday morning, when about five miles from Camden, the elephant belonging to Bailey & Co.'s Circus Company became vicious, and killed a horse which happened to be near him. Fearing that he might reach the other horses and the cages containing the animals, the first care of the attendants was to destroy the bridge, so as to cut off his appreach to them. Mr. George West, who, it seems, was accustomed to the management and disposition of the elephant, did not fear him in the least, and judging by his actions that he was already subdued, designed punishing him, and thought it unnecessary to secure him for that purpose; but upon his approach the elephant struck him with his tusks, killing him instantly, and then shock him violently with his trunk. This was witnessed by most of the members of the company, but they were of course unable to render the least assistance. Mr. Bailey, one of the proprietors, knowing that it would be dangerous to keep an animal so unruly, and fearing the consequence to either the company or to vicitors of the exhibition, determined to destroy him. The DeKalb Riffe Corps of Camden, commanded by Capt. Villepigue, with a number of citizene, came to the ground and opened a brisk fire upon him, soon putting out his eyes. By evening it is supposed some one hundred and fifty balls had been put into him, but with scarcely say offect beyond blinding him. On Menday morning the fire was renewed, and shortly, with a terrible roar, his life was extinct. Over three hundred bullets had penetrated different parts of his body. His carcass is now lying in a pond near the seeme of the occurrence, into which he had retreated. The amimal was valued at about \$10,000. Mr. Weat, who thus met with so melancholy a fate, was, we learn, a native of Geneva, N. Y., and was highly esteemed by both proprietors and members of the company. He was buried in Canden, with the general sympathy and regret of his associates.

Dreadful Homeling—The town of Womelsdorf was thrown into great excitement on Fr

DREADFUL HOMICIDE -The town of Womelsdorf DREADYUL HOSTICIDE—The town of Womelsdorf was thrown into great excitement on Friday last by the discovery of an appalling murder committed by John H. B. Seibert, upon the body of a girl named Catharine Bouch. The particulars are given at length by our Womeisdorf correspondent in another column. Seibert made no attempt to escape. He was taken before Justice Stevens, and by constable Jacob Kendell brought to this city and lodged in prison. It is said that the author of this dreadful doed was afflicted with fits of insanity from his youth up; but that he had never previously shown any ill teclings toward any one so as to make it necessary to confine him. It is supposed also that he had long contemplated the death of his victim, because of her refusal to marry him—the poor girl of course treated the offer as a joke. Some time ago he addressed a letter to her, informing her of his attachment, and stating if she refused to marry him time ago he addressed a letter to her, informing her of his attachment, and stating if she refused to marry him he would destroy her life. This letter he never de-hvered, but concealed it in a crevice of the house. He handed this letter to Justice Stephens when ar-rested, and acknowledged that he was the author of the deed.

NEW-BRUSSWICK.—We have St. John, N. B., pathe deed.

pers of Sept. 3. The Morning News says:

We learn from a gentleman who has recently traveled through Nova-Scotia and Prince Edward's Island cled through Nova-Scotla and Prince Edward's Island that the crops of every description are unusually heavy, and promise to yield greater than for years past. In the latter place P. E. I.) the grain crop, particularly the wheat, far exceeds the product of any former year, and is unsurpassed by any of the grain-grawing States of the neighboring Union. Throughout the Province also the crops which have been gathered have fully met the expectations of the historical particular period, it is feared has damaged the unit of ed grains; we hope, however, that the injury in this respect may not prove so great as has been anticipated."

The Labrador salmon flahery is said to be nearly a

failure.

The New-Brunswick papers have a good deal to say as to their feats in shipbuilding. The ship Morning Light, lately launched there, is 265 feet long, and measures 2,368 tuns, and is said to be the finest and measures 2,368 tuns, and is said to be the finest and measures 2,368 tuns, and is said to be the finest and measures 2,368 tuns, and is said to be the finest and measures 2,368 tuns, and is said to be the finest and measures 2,368 tuns, and is said to be the finest and measures 2. MANUALISMON IN PHILADELPHIA-UNITED STATES

Manuficial of Pathadriphia—United States District Court — Jindge Kane. — Yesterday morning a female slave, aged 35, from Georgia, accompanied by her master, made application on a habeas corpus to be declared free and released from the custody and control of her master, therein named. The master made reply, that it is true the said negro woman (named) now in the possession of the defendant, was formerly his slave for life, and resided with him in the State of theorgia, but he does not now claim to hold her as a slave, baving conseted that she should be free, and permitted her to come to Philadelphia to reside and live as a free woman, he having thereby renounced all claim to her apid her services, and admits that she is free by his voluntary act of manumission, and is willing that the Court shall make a decree that shall fully certify these facts, and be hereafter the evidence that she sho is free. The Court decreed accordingly. The Scotthern master brought his six voto Philadelphia for the express purpose of manumitting her, as that act cannot be performed in the State of Georgia.